



VOL. II NO. 325

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1947.

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Vyshinsky Opposes U.N. Resents Proposed Investigation

Restoring World Trade

Britain Has Done Her Full Share

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador in Washington, told the United States National Foreign Trade Convention here tonight that Britain had done more than her full share in trying to restore world trade.

"While, indeed, we have received large credits from you and the Canadians, we have paid out to Europe and to war-shattered areas of the East some £750,000,000," he said.

"This sum, measured on the basis of national wealth, equals some \$14,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 paid out by you."

"We have done more than our full share in trying to restore a multilateral trading system throughout the world."

Lord Inverchapel cited as post-war British production achievements the rapid revival of the British merchant marine, the present output of 75 percent more trucks, 65 percent more rayon yarn, 20 percent more steel, 45 percent more gas and 67 percent more electricity than in 1938.

AMERICA'S EXPORTS

Mr David Bruce, the United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who also spoke at the Convention meeting, said that although American exports had reached record heights, they were still relatively low when compared with the tremendous increase in productive capacity.

The United States capacity, he said, was 85 percent above the 1935 to 1939 average level.

Exports for the first six months of this year were at the record annual rate of \$15,200,000,000, but they amounted to only 12.7 per cent of the total movable goods the United States produced, compared with 16.5 percent in 1939—also a postwar year.

"Our imports are exceedingly low both in terms of supplying dollars to our customers in other countries and in supplying us with the materials we need to support our high levels of production," he declared.—Reuter.

DROP IN PRICES

Nanking, Oct. 20.—The retail prices during the present economic crisis showed an average 30 per cent drop yesterday following the Government and police drastic action by measures outlined during the weekend, according to Chinese press reports.

Cotton, rice, edible oils and cigarettes all show a decline of 25 per cent while meat, bread and other staple items of foreign diet, however, remained steady despite the reported fall in quotations of foreign currency.—Reuter-AAP.

EDITORIAL

Future Of The University

"EDUCATION is the decisive social service, for progress comes with knowledge," reads a semi-official handout from London.

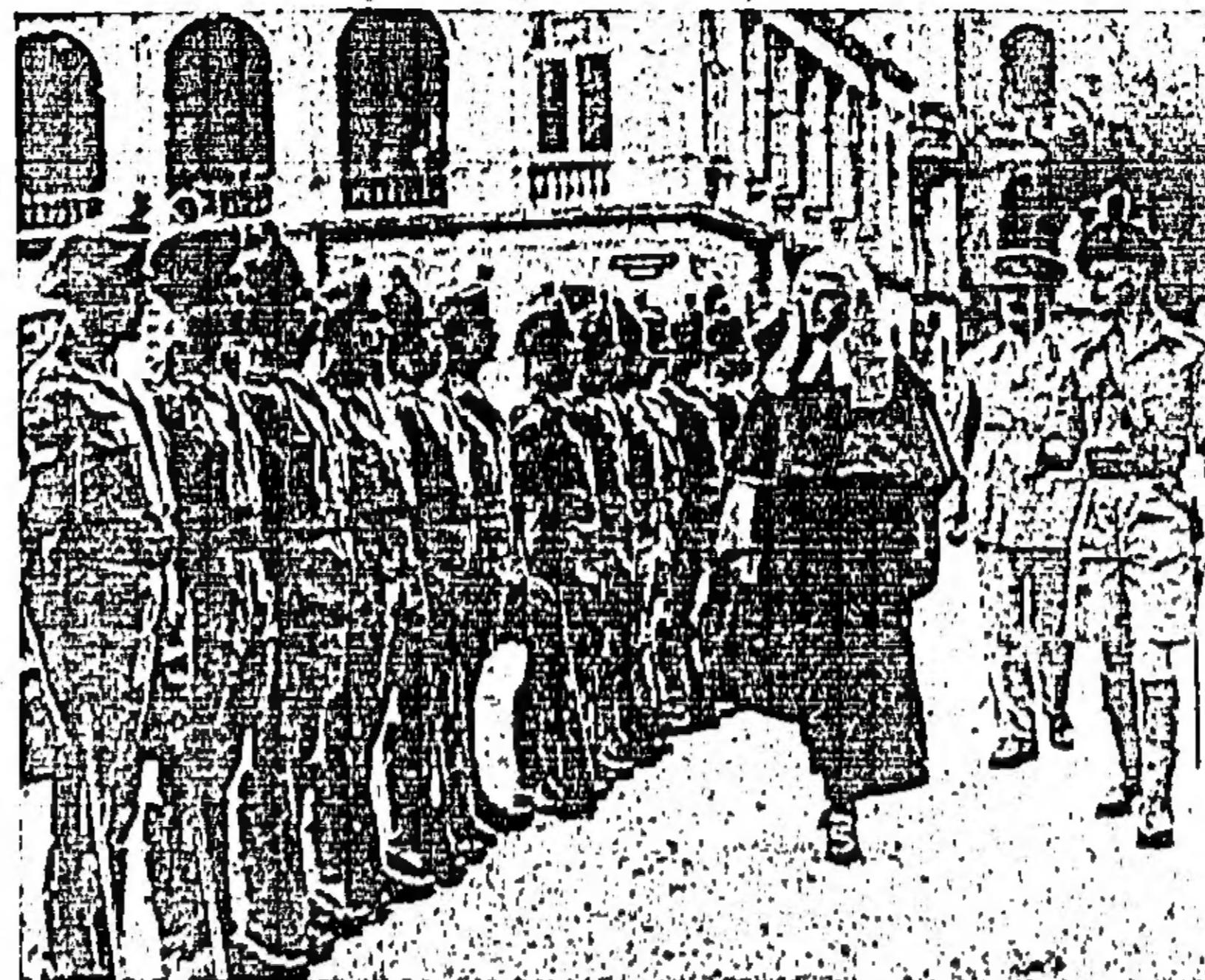
Then the statement crescendo: "It is knowledge that breaks the vicious circle created by poverty. Education in the Colonies must teach better agricultural practices, better hygiene, better industrial technology; and thus by raising living standards can ultimately enable expenditure on education itself as well as on other social services to be increased." An inspiring declaration and one which it is to be hoped will guide the decisions of the Colonial Office and the Treasury when considering the future of the Hongkong University. For it is from this high level of education that Hongkong should look for its social reformers and leaders—men and women with an up-to-date educational background extending beyond the narrow confines of academic knowledge. Just what the Hongkong University of tomorrow is going to be there is no immediate answer. Long-term policy apparently will serve financial considerations—a familiar bugbear so far as our University is concerned. Unfortunately the hard facts of rehabilitation and operating costs must inevitably retard early ex-

pansion of the University. To restore the institution to its pre-war physical state will require millions of dollars, and to enlarge it the cost may, in the eyes of the Colonial Office, be prohibitive. Operating and maintenance charges have automatically made sharp advances, and it is doubtful whether the University, when restored, could be run on less than a million and a quarter dollars a year. Here is a prospective drain on the Colony's finances which may well enforce a go-slow policy which it comes to determining the aims and dimensions of the University. Many would like to see the Hongkong University as the beacon of educational enlightenment in the Far East—an institution which the foremost scholars in the Orient would strive to reach, and where they could learn the best "agricultural practices, hygiene and industrial technology" as well as the arts, medicine and science. It is an ambitious vision, but it may have to give way to the cold realities of finance. Much depends on the Colonial Office's preparedness to restore the University to meet a temporary difficulty." Mr Hore-Belisha, a former Minister for War, suggested that there was no evidence that the Dominions had been consulted, "still less that they are in a position to take over the added share of a responsibility which will fall so suddenly upon them".—Reuter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1947.

Opening Of Sessions



The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, yesterday ceremonially opened the legal year when, in robes and wig, he inspected a guard of honour outside the Supreme Court provided by the First Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. This picture shows the Chief Justice carrying out the inspection.

Irishman Wins World Flyweight Title

Dado Marino Beaten On Points

London, Oct. 20.—Rinty Monaghan, of Belfast, beat Dado Marino, of Hawaii, on points in a fight billed as for the world flyweight championship over 15 rounds at the Harringay Arena here tonight.

There were only four dounces difference when the two boxers weighed in for the contest. The Irishman scaled seven stone 13½ pounds and his opponent seven stone 13 pounds.

There is still doubt, however, whether Monaghan may style himself world champion. The contest was arranged after Jackie Paterson, of Scotland, had been deprived of his flyweight titles by the British Boxing Board of Control, but Paterson has since secured a court injunction restraining the Board from recognising anyone but himself as world flyweight champion pending a re-hearing of his case by the Board's stewards.

The Master of Ceremonies announced from the ring tonight that the fight was recognised by the National Boxing Association of America and by the Elre Boxing Board of Control as for the flyweight championship of the world.

Earlier today, the French Boxing Federation stated that they would recognise the fight as a championship bout provided that the winner met Maurice Sandevron, French and European champion, within three months. In default of this acceptance, they added, they would consider the title free and would recognise Sandevron as the challenger for any future championship fight.

Paterson's CHALLENGE

London, Oct. 20.—Jackie Paterson today challenged the winner of the Marino-Monaghan fight to meet him next year and both agreed. Marino said he would be willing to return to England to fight the Scot, but his manager, Sam Ichinose, previously stated that Paterson was to put up a US\$20,000 guarantee that he would make the weight and appear for such a bout.

Both fighters predicted their own victory, with Monaghan saying he expected to knock out Marino, then favour the expected 10,000 fans with the song, "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."—United Press.

Indians Open Cricket Tour

Perth, Oct. 20.—India enjoyed a fairly good day here under adverse conditions against West Australia in the opening match of the Australian tour.

Mankad, although unlikely to meet many similar wickets, showed that the ball coming in slightly with the arm, good length and spin, will do well.

Amir Alahi, upst by the left-handers, gave hopes of better performances. Both should improve with better placing of the field.

Against more aggressive batsmen, a better placed field is necessary.

The Indian fielding, catching, pick up and throwing in was inaccurate and uncertain. Today, on a slow wicket, the slips and gully were too deep.

New Parliament Opens Today

ATTENTION ON TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

London, Oct. 20.—The new session of Parliament, which will be opened tomorrow by King George with all the traditional ceremony, although lacking in some of the splendour of prewar State openings, will focus early attention on independence for Burma and on the Anglo-American negotiations regarding tariffs.

The Cabinet has approved the final draft of the King's speech opening the session—the constitutional vehicle by which the Labour Government will announce its programme of legislation for the Parliamentary year.

The Government has already carried two-thirds of its present plans for the nationalisation of the key industries.

Coal, transport, electricity, civil aviation, and the Bank of England are all publicly owned or about to be.

NATIONALISING GAS

Still scheduled for nationalisation are iron and steel, and the gas industry. The speech from the Throne is expected to include an announcement of the legislation for the nationalisation of gas, but iron and steel, it is believed, will be delayed until the next session, which will be the fourth and penultimate session of the present Government.

Conservative threats of the destruction of iron and steel nationalisation could mean that the Government might be prevented by delay from getting this legislation on the Statute Book before the next general election.

This has led to a last-minute speculation in informed political quarters that if the Government does not introduce the iron and steel bills this session—leaving a good safety margin—it may protect its position by promoting legislation for the further curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords.

Official quarters, however, would not comment on this suggestion.

INTERIM BUDGET

Some of the main points of the speech from the Throne will be the announcement of a special anti-inflationary budget in November five months before the annual budget in April. The purpose of the interim budget will be to prevent an inflationary wage-price spiral resulting from the current export drive to overcome the economic crisis.

The Government is understood to be determined to meet at once the economic challenge presented by the fact that workers in priority export industries will be drawing larger pay packets, while the Government restrictions will mean less goods on the home market.

During the debate on the speech, the Ministers are expected to give a precise indication of how the nation will this year save £200,000,000 on capital investment—a move which is expected to mean considerable cuts in the domestic housing programme.—Reuter.

British Gold Flows To U.S.

\$50,000,000 Sold In One Month

London, Oct. 20.—Gold to the value of £50,000,000 has been sold in New York since September 15, the Treasury announced tonight.

Coal, transport, electricity, civil aviation, and the Bank of England are all publicly owned or about to be.

NATIONALISING GAS

£20,000,000 worth was sold on that date, and further £30,000,000 during the past month.

The Treasury also announced that a purchase of \$120,000,000 was made yesterday from the International Monetary Fund.

This was in addition to the purchase of \$60,000,000 from the Fund in September.

In connection with the sale of gold, the Treasury said that arrangements have been made for various shipments of gold at suitable intervals to New York to meet our dollar needs."

STOCKS REDUCED

Britain's gold stock has thus been reduced to about £50,000,000. By the purchase of \$180,000,000, Britain is getting her own gold back from the International Monetary Fund and paying the Fund a charge of three-quarters percent for the privilege of doing so.

A high British authority has expressed the view that although the sterling area is under a strain which gravely endangers world stability, the position will develop strength—if a reprieve of nine months or so can be obtained.

During that period, Britain must, of course, sell out things which, in happier times, she would much rather keep, writes Sydney Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

But it was believed tonight that during the recent London talks, Britain convinced the Commonwealth countries that granted this respite, the pie could and would pull round.

It was believed also that Britain would similarly be able to convince Argentina and other countries.—Reuter.

Fine Wheat Harvest

Sydney, Oct. 20.—As official figures came in from all states, the estimates of Australia's wheat harvest were today still rising.

The total for the Commonwealth yesterday rose to 260,000,000 bushels, which—if the wheat is successfully harvested—would give a record total of 180,000,000 bushels available for export.

Some experts believed this estimate would be exceeded.—Reuter.

Tories Do Not Expect To Regain Power For Another Seven Years

at any time since their 1945 disaster.

The progressive and younger elements of the party showed for the first time decisively that they were in control. Overwhelming approval of the "Industrial Charter" drawn up by the party's Industrial Policy Committee, sent the Tory

laborers, gave hope of a new mandate before them.

Only a Labour Government can call a general election before the present Parliament is scheduled to expire in 1950. High government spokesmen repeatedly have said they have no intention of going to the people for a new mandate before

they make a lot worse.

Both fighters predicted their own victory, with Monaghan saying he expected to knock out Marino, then favour the expected 10,000 fans with the song, "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."—United Press.

Top Conservative Party leaders believed they stand a good chance of recovering in 1950—or, before then if the government calls a general election—perhaps half the 170 seats they lost in 1945.

But they conceded privately they probably could not overcome the present Labour Party plurality of 260 until the following general election, presumably in 1955, if then.

Nevertheless, the Conservatives

showed more signs of life and recovery at their Brighton conference

the pound and the strengthening of

the charter was "smile and water Socialism." The national executive recommended acceptance of the charter only as a basis for discussion, but progressives won its endorsement as party policy with only three dissenters.

Other signs at Brighton of the

rejuvenation of the party were the opening of a drive for £1,000,000 as

merely for a blank check.—United Press.

HITS At 2.30, 5.00,
ONLY 7.20 & 9.40 p.m.

"THE MOVIE OF THE YEAR" — Esquire Magazine.
"The Pick of the Pictures"
— Jimmy Fidler

The Yearling
starring
GREGORY PECK
JANE WYMAN
AN M-G-M PICTURE
A CLARENCE BROWN PRODUCTION
CLAUDE JARHAN, JR. AS "JOODY"
CLIFFORD EVANS • MARGARET WYCHERLY • FOREST TUCKER
Photographed in TECHNICOLOR

TO-MORROW

YOUNG BRIDE vs. GLAMOROUS STAR
Seductive songstress offers champagne kisses. But a pretty girl is fighting mad, so — watch out!

M-G-M RE-INTRODUCES
THE GREAT WALTZ
Starting THE Musical WITH THE Thrill!
LOUISE FERNAND - MILIZA RAINER · GRAVET · KORJUS
With HUGH HERBERT · LIONEL ATWELL
Screen Play by SAMUEL HOPPENSTON and WALTER KRISCH
Directed by JULIEN DUVIVIER

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THINGS TO COME

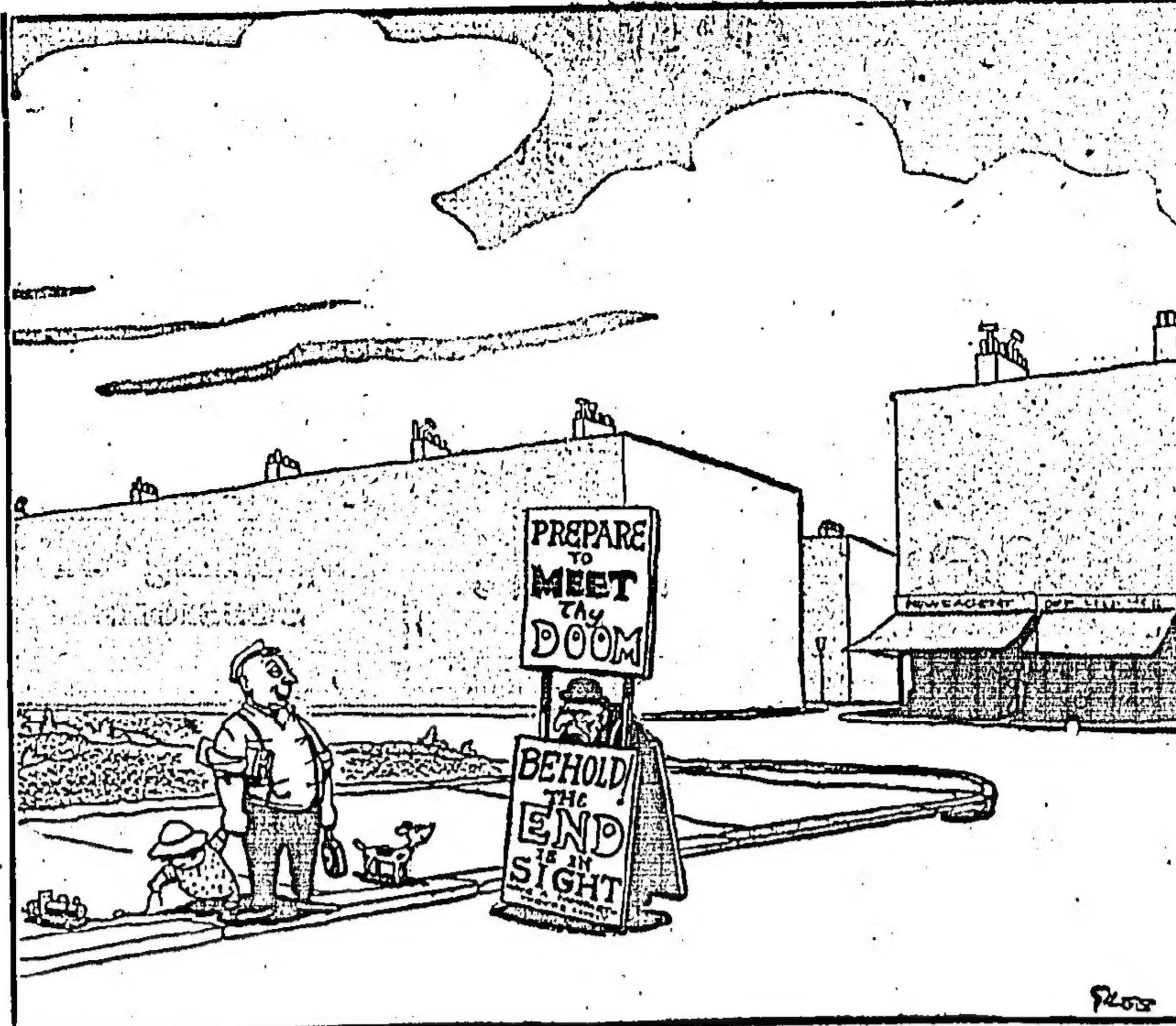
Starring
Raymond MASSEY · Cedric HARDWICKE
NEXT CHANGE

BY PUBLIC REQUEST

BETTE DAVIS and OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND in
"IN THIS OUR LIFE"
with George BRENT · Dennis MORGAN

SHOWING
TO-DAY
Cathay At 2.30, 5.20,
7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

NIGHT MONSTER! PROWLING! FILLING! TERRIFYING!
"THE WOLF MAN"
Starring Claudio RAINS · Warner WILLIAM
Bela LUGOSI · Lon CHANEY · Evelyn ANKERS
NEXT CHANGE
Gary COOPER · Ingrid BERGMAN in
"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"
IN TECHNICOLOR — A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.



"Your job don't exactly come under the heading of Essential Industry, do it?"

*Hello Again!*Back to the D-Day fighting area
by LEONARD MOSLEY*No nonsense at the Lion d'Or*

WHEN you remember how only too easy it was to get over from England in the war days (if you were wearing a uniform, that is), peacetime travel to the Normandy beaches is something of a pain in the neck.

Back in 1944 there were no complications. You could do one of two simple things—step in an airplane with a parachute tied to your back, fly south for an hour, and then jump out; or walk aboard any one of the tank-landing craft on the beaches around Southampton, lie snug and rosy until the bombs, shells and bullets began to explode around you, and wade ashore.

It is true that sometimes you did not make your destination, but you were never bored en route.

Nowadays, with Normandy no longer a place where the best people go, none of the experts in Continental travel seem to want to get you there.

Welcome

Yet all the discomfort and wasted time in getting there are worth it, for being back in Normandy is an experience to make your chest swell. The people seem proud still to welcome anyone who had anything to do with the British armed forces.

Heaven knows why. On towns like Caen, Bayeux and Falaise the only currency we expended was ammunition. The rate at which we got rid of that is still to be seen today in the great tracts of devastation that block the lovely flower-covered landscape of Calvados.

Your car comes out of the blue-wooded hills into a flat tableland, the sort of place where you imagine a town should be. Only there is no town, just an expanse of bitter land covered with grass and red and yellow poppies, with foot-high heaps of stones sticking through like bones, and a sign saying "Here the town of Aunay used to be!"

Yet from rickety prefab houses on the outskirts of such ruined towns the inhabitants rush out when they hear you are English and really look pleased to see you again.

These schemes have helped to rehouse the majority of people from totally destroyed towns like Villers-Bocage, Tilly and Thury-Harcourt.

In the big city of Caen, too, several hundred prefabs have now risen among the ruins. The trouble is that they have been built on the ruins instead of in spaces which have been cleared away. And partly because of that, Caen today looks as much a wreck as it did when we left it behind nearly two years ago.

The bulk of the population lives on in the bombed houses whose fronts are open to the streets. Half-collapsed cellars are homes for hundreds. Some local cinemas operate in tents.

Save for an odd tank or rusty gun there is little sign today of the battles we knew in the Normandy fields.

The farmers have hidden them away in fields of corn. Even the grass-covered ruins of the bombed and shelled towns have a look of the ancient past.

In Bayeux the little school where Montgomery held his most important conferences is back teaching the alphabet to howling peasant children.

The Hotel Lion d'Or, to which every officer came dusty from the battle for a meal and bottle of wine in the old days, now specialises in lunches for red-faced farmers, fat priests and peasant brides. Single girls, as ever in France, are sharply watched by their mothers, and there is no chance of any nonsense.

But to old visitors the patron, M. Charles, still gives an expressive welcome—brings out his best Burgundy, his most ancient bottle of Calvados, and prepares a meal of sole, beet, strawberries and cream and cheese—all for less than 10s.

Normandy may have been devastated by the war, but it still has plenty to eat. Its fields are opulent with sleek cattle, golden corn, vegetables and fruit.

Butter and cheese, like Camembert and Brie, are cheap.

At the dairy

For my cheese, butter and cream I went to the part of Normandy I know best—to a dairy just across the River Orne.

In 1944, on the night before the invasion, I landed outside that dairy by parachute. About 50 Nazi soldiers seemed to be shooting at me, so I took refuge inside the building, behind a heap of Camembert. I was found some hours later, with cream cheese all over my helmet, by a dairy-maid who subsequently became known to the troops of the 6th Airborne Division as "Mary of the Dairy."

She guided me past Nazi patrols to our headquarters and gave me half a dozen cheeses for the general. I was sent back by the division regularly after that for cheeses and Mary was always generous and never charged me for them.

The other day I went back again. A dairy-maid was there I had never seen before. Mary of the Dairy has gone to Rouen to work—and no one knew her address. But I still did not have to pay for my cheeses.

UNO AT PRESENT IS A SHAM

By ERNEST THURLE, M.P.

MOMENTOUS issues are before the General Assembly of UNO in New York. We have reached the hour of showdown. Realists all over the world welcome the fact.

It is plain that so far the United Nations Organisation has been a great disappointment. Russia's continued and deliberate use of the Veto has reduced its proceedings to something akin to farce.

VYSHINSKY raves against the Marshall proposals to make UNO a body capable of doing the work for which it was created, and fiercely accuses America and Britain of warmongering.

America will answer for herself, but our people know full well that such a charge against Britain is fantastic.

We, utterly weary of war as we are, ask for nothing more than an ordered, peaceful world.

And Vyshinsky's diatribes notwithstanding, our foreign policy constantly reflects this fact.

AS it exists at present we have in UNO a world organisation in theory which in practice is able to do nothing.

A sham of this kind is of no use to humanity. It is indeed worse than useless, for it creates an illusion of security which has no basis in reality.

That was the trouble with the League of Nations, a make-believe we relied on for many disastrous years.

A real UNO, with power to function, or no UNO at all, is what the people want.

KINGSLEY MARTIN, editor of The New Statesman, was, I well remember, once described to me by a very prominent Labour Minister, during an anxious period of the war, as "the worst jitterbug in the country."

Mr Martin, who has long been critical of the Labour Government, now makes the extraordinary proposal that Lord Mountbatten should be brought into the Cabinet.

And the reason given for this proposal is perhaps more extraordinary still—to "end the domination" of the Cabinet by Mr Bevin.

Surely this is midsummer madness of Keep Leftism.

I should like to hear the free comment of the Minister who described Mr Martin as a "jitterbug" on this proposal.

THE Overseas Trade Secretary, Mr Harold Wilson, is a busy man already, and he looks like being busier as the months go by.

At 31 he is our youngest Minister, and as he was first elected to Parliament in 1945 he is not a politician of long experience.

But he had already given proof of his quality when Mr Attlee first selected him for office as Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Works. He had had, in fact, a distinguished academic career before the war, mainly devoted to economics.

The world mess comes from the Latin "missum," which means sent or placed in position. The word thus came to mean a dish sent to the table.

The longest game in World Series history occurred October 9, 1916, when Babe Ruth of the Boston Red Sox held Brooklyn to six hits in 14 innings to win 2 to 1.

Air France, the French national airline, is offering de luxe all-sleeper service with champagne and caviar on its new Golden Comet from New York to Paris.

The gardenia was named after Alexander Gordon, a distinguished physician-scientist who was interested in plant propagation.

Powdered coal with an ash content of 15 percent can be cut to a 1.5 percent content, before it reaches the furnace, by a new electrostatic process.

In primitive times, no interest was charged for the loan of goods or services rendered. All that was expected was the return of similar goods or services.

Uranium and other rare metals have been made in impure powder form for at least a century but only within the last 30 years have they been purified and put to work.

One-third of the United States' apple crop is now processed, becoming either canned, frozen, dried or made into apple butter, juice or cider syrup.

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

IT can now be revealed that on July 3 a second attempt was made by Dr Strabismus (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht to reach the moon by rocket.

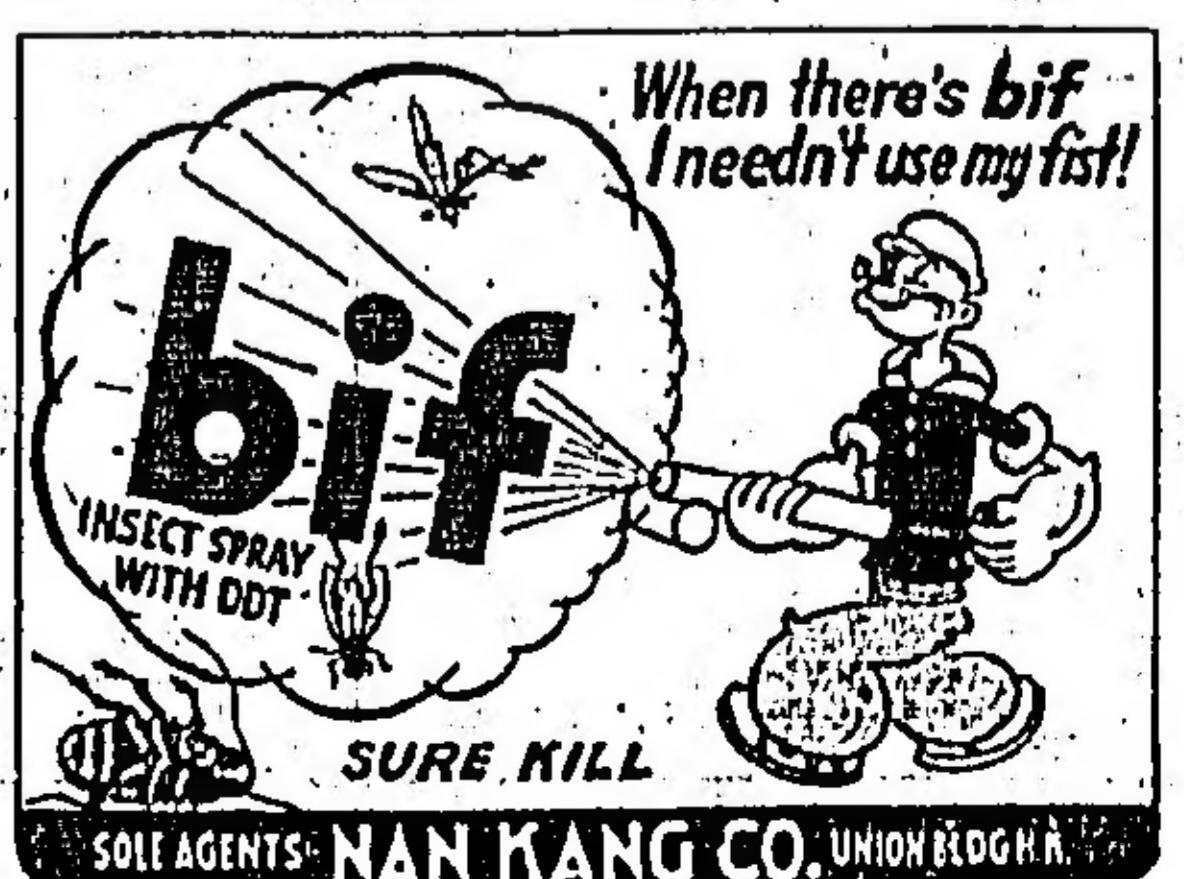
Owing to the nature of the fuel, no news of the attempt was issued, as it was felt that we should not be able to export any of the rockets after such a performance. What occurred was this. When the word was given to start on the perilous and romantic journey the rocket rolled over sideways and lay still. Nothing would budge it, and the comment of a disgusted spectator, "Slower than sound," was fully justified. The Doctor's subsequent explanation was that the tail-blinds under the Millington flywheel had swollen, owing to heat. But that won't help our export drive.

Mayor refuses aid

Dear Dr Rhubarb—
My badger, Ralph, bit a lobster on the shore here yesterday. At the same moment the lobster's claws closed on my badger's nose. Neither would let go. Neither has let go yet eighteen hours later, and I'm afraid they will both wear themselves out and die of starvation. Who could help me? I sent for the Mayor, but he would not come.

Emily Gruell.

By ERNIE BUSHMILLER



Women
This Space Every Day.
BEAUTY ARTS
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.
Here's a new hairstyle that holds promise of Love and Kisses!

NEW HAIRDO!

Every now and then I see a hairstyle which is so new and exciting that I just must show it to you! Here's a beauty, dreamed up by a famous New York hair artist, John Hall, He calls it the Waterfall Bean Catcher!

Designers have turned back the pages of fashion history, and have stopped at the "sixties" of '47 are going in for Romantic clothes (and for Romance, I hope), here's what John Hall has to say:

"The smart woman, the trend-setter, will say goodbye to page boys and glamour bobs, which were a part of the practical period of straight lines, short skirts and casual clothes. Now she will turn instead to waterfall curls and twisted chignons that look so right under flower-laden sailor hats and pretty, pretty bonnets."

"The Waterfall Curl can be adapted from the romantic "sixties" for 1947. The hair is swept smoothly up and back and is caught in the crown in three elongated curls. By day, hold the curls upside with a gold barrette or with a tiny bow. At

RECIPES FOR PUDDINGS

WHILE fruit is plentiful and cheap these recipes for puddings are worth trying:

Apple mould

1lb. apples, lemon or cinnamon to flavour, custard, 3oz. sugar, 3½ oz. gelatine, 1pt. custard or cream.

PEEL and core the apples and cut into small pieces. Stew in 1pt. water with sugar and cinnamon or lemon to flavour. When the apples are tender pass through a sieve and add the gelatine dissolved in 1 tablespoonful warm water. Divide in half and colour half the purée with custard. Pour in layers into a rinsed mould and leave until set. Turn out the mould and serve with custard or cream.

Pears and chocolate sauce

1lb. pears, 3oz. sugar, ½ pint water, 2oz. grated chocolate, or chocolate spread, 2 tablespoonsfuls milk, vanilla.

PEEL and core the pears and cut in halves. Put into a casserole with the sugar and water and simmer gently for 20 minutes until the pears are tender but unbroken. Drain the pears and put into a large glass dish or separate serving dishes. Dissolve the grated chocolate in the syrup that the pears were cooked in and add vanilla to flavour. The chocolate should be dissolved slowly and never on direct heat to maintain the colour and gloss. Allow the sauce to cool a little, then pour over the pears and decorate the top with coloured sugar or chopped green nuts.

If chocolate spread is used instead of chocolate it should be dissolved in two tablespoonsfuls of milk and used as above.

For a richer sauce, making a more substantial dish for a child, add a yolk of egg to the dissolved chocolate; then, when the sauce has cooled, fold in the stiffly whipped white of eggs.

*5-Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE*



Exercise will improve your figure, Good Posture will do wonders. Improve your Posture and you improve, not only your figure, but your health. A girdle will make you stand, sit and walk better. Going without one at home allows you to "spread" and to fall into bad posture. Have a bra and a girdle fitted properly and see and feel the improvement!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

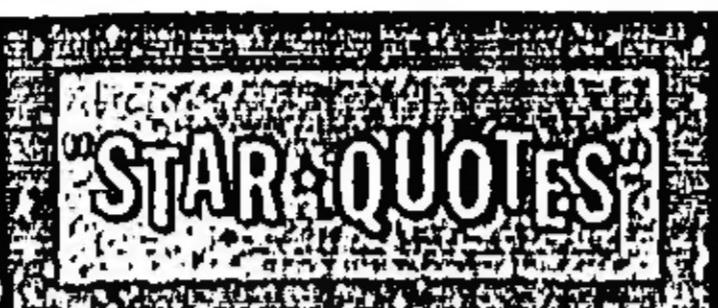


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"Why couldn't you have got your raise when prices weren't so high?"

Australia Does Not Fear A Depression

W. R. Richardson, an Australian industrialist, said in a recent statement in Chicago that while his country has begun to feel the "dollar pinch" the Commonwealth's industrial and world trade outlook is even brighter now than it was before the war.



JOHN FARROW

answers this question:

"What are the most important qualifications you request from your casts—those which apparently account for the splendid performances characteristic of the players in the pictures you direct?"

I am more concerned with talent and ability than glamour or an over-abundant personality.

There's no place for temperamental movie stars in the films I direct. That's what action dramas are my favourite.

After my latest, "Calcutta," "Two Years Before The Mast" and "California," there is another one to come. It is "Blaze of Noon." This one relates the story of four brothers who fly the first commercial airmail before the days of airway beacon and navigational aids.

Its cast—Anne Baxter, William Holden, Sterling Hayden, Sonny Tufts, William Bendix and Howard da Silva.

It's indicative, I would say, of my no temperament ruling.

At one time or another each of these players has been the subject of praise for a complete lack of temperamental display.

Type Casting

Competent and talented people who are in one of my films are very likely to be seen in future ones. I side with actors in their prejudice against the business of "type casting." A competent actor is capable of playing a great variety of roles with conviction. It makes no sense to say that this man or that is a detective, or a newspaperman, or a bank president. That's like saying a good aviator can only fly one type of plane.

So in addition to the absence of so-called "temperament," I also look for actors and actresses who are confident of their own competence—players who love to play a variety of roles rather than the ones who are contented to be "typed" as one kind of character, and only that.

Tomorrow—Diana Lynn

NECK-BY-NECK CAR SALES UNTIL 1950's

American and British exports of new cars may run level until the early 1950's, according to U.S. leaders of the industry, who add: "There will be plenty of room for British cars in foreign countries so far as we are concerned."

This would, of course, only happen if three out of every four new British cars were sent abroad.

Despite an expected production of 4,000,000 cars in 1948, American makers have agreed that until four years' stored-up home demand for new cars has been satisfied they will continue to limit the rate to six percent.

"Almost Maximum"

British makers have been asked by the Government recently to ignore the agreed 60-percent export of their production, and step it up to the utmost maximum, said to be about 75 percent. On a 1948 production basis of 300,000 new cars, this would mean that approximately 225,000 would be shipped abroad, against the American export figure of 240,000.

An American leader of the industry made this comment:

"It may be 1951 or 1952 before we can think of trying to raise our exports of new cars. Our current shortage of sheet steel will probably prevent us from raising our 1948 production above the 4,000,000 level, and it has been agreed that until all Americans who need new cars receive them, we shall not export more than six percent."

Therefore Britain has no need to worry about American competition in the export field for a few years. After that, it may be a different proposition."

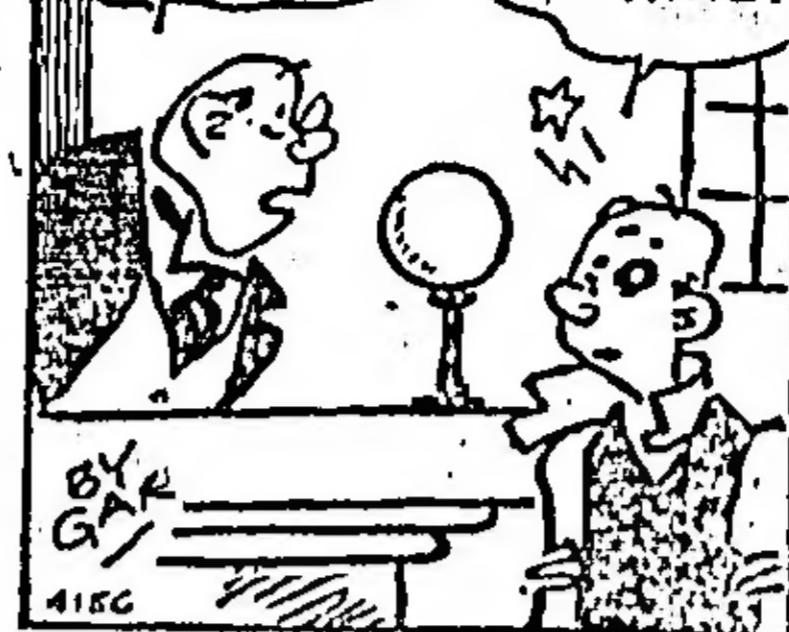
British Reply

Reply by a British maker: "If we can get the Government to reopen some of the foreign markets recently closed to us because of currency difficulties, we should have an opportunity—which may never happen again—of obtaining a much bigger permanent share of export business than we had before the war."

DUMB-BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

BEEN FIGHTING WITH YOUR WIFE, NO JUDGE, SHE LIQUOR AGAIN?



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Smart Lead Upsets This 4-Spade Bid

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

A SHIVILLE, N. C., where the Southern Appalachian Tournament of the American Contract Bridge League will be held, has some outstanding players.

Mrs. J. E. Follino, who is Life Master No. 51, is a resident of Asheville during part of each year. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Gross also are well-known tournament players.

Few players get a bigger "kick" out of an unusual play than Murray Gross does. I played against him

10 8 6 3

♦ A 10

♦ A Q 9

♦ 10 7 3

♠ Q 5

♦ 5 4 3

♦ K 8 2

♦ A 9 2

♦ AK J 7 2

♦ ♦ J 10

♦ ♦ 8 9 4

♦ ♦ 8 7 6

♦ ♦ 7 5 4

♦ ♦ K Q J 5

♦ ♦ A 10 9 8

♦ ♦ 8 7 6 5

♦ ♦ 7 6 5 4

♦ ♦ 6 5 4 3

♦ ♦ 5 4 3 2

♦ ♦ 4 3 2 1

♦ ♦ 3 2 1 0

♦ ♦ 2 1 0 9

♦ ♦ 1 0 9 8

♦ ♦ 0 9 8 7

♦ ♦ 0 8 7 6

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♦ ♦ 0 4 3 2

♦ ♦ 0 3 2 1

♦ ♦ 0 2 1 0

♦ ♦ 0 1 0 9

♦ ♦ 0 0 9 8

♦ ♦ 0 0 8 7

♦ ♦ 0 0 7 6

♦ ♦ 0 0 6 5

♦ ♦ 0 0 5 4

♦ ♦ 0 0 4 3

♦ ♦ 0 0 3 2

♦ ♦ 0 0 2 1

♦ ♦ 0 0 1 0

♦ ♦ 0 0 0 9

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Want Women Veiled

Tehran, Oct. 20.—A threat of smashed premises today hung over all Persian shops and bazaars which sold their wares to women without the "chador" (head to foot veiling).

A fanatical religious movement called "Fedayin Islam" has posted threatening proclamations in the streets and at the entrances to mosques, prohibiting women from entering places of worship without the "chador."

From January 8, 1936, when the Shah accompanied by the Queen and his two eldest daughters unveiled and in European dress, presented diplomats at Tehran High School and encouraged women to take their place in Persian society, women have been regarded in law as being equal with men.

The veil was strictly forbidden, no shop would serve a veiled woman, none was admitted to public vehicles or even allowed to appear on the streets.—Reuter.

HARTAL PASSES QUIETLY

Singapore, Oct. 20.—Malaya's first "hartal"—general stoppage of work—passed off quietly and without serious incident today, it is estimated to have cost Malaya hundreds of thousands of dollars, however.

Nearly all Chinese and most Indians observed the hartal, but most Malays disregarded it.

The stoppage was organized by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Leftwing groups, Putera and the Council of Joint Action, with the support of the Malayan Communist Party, as a protest against the new Federal constitution.

The effect of the hartal ranged from almost complete paralysis of shipping and commerce in the great port of Singapore to practically normal conditions in Malacca, where most shops were open and rubber estate labour working.

The quick arrival of the police ended the city incidents in Singapore, when mobs in three suburbs stoned buses belonging to the sole Chinese company operating.

It is believed here that the fear of intimidation was a strong factor in making the hartal an effective as it was, many workers fearing that by disregarding it they would invite eventual assault.—Reuter.

NO RUSSIANS IN FINLAND

Helsinki, Oct. 20.—General Arne Silvo, commander-in-chief of the Finnish Army, said today that there were no Russian troops remaining in Finland.

The Russians hold Porkkala district, 15 miles west of Helsinki, under the peace settlement and maintain a garrison there, but even Finnish Foreign Office quarters agree that this garrison cannot be considered as occupying Finnish territory. Porkkala has been leased as a Russian military base for 50 years.

There have been no reports of Russian troops anywhere in Finland, and this information is reinforced by travellers returning from the country's northern parts who report that they did not see any signs of Russians in the north.

General Silvo denied that Finnish fortifications were being built along the Swedish-Finnish frontier.

The little Sonnata, afternoon paper, editorially condemned reports by the Aftonbladet and other Stockholm newspapers that Russian troops were occupying Northern Finland as " hysterical journalism which no one here can understand".—United Press.

Norwegians Go To The Polls

Oslo, Oct. 20.—Norwegians are going to the polls today to elect new representatives to municipal and local district councils.

The main issue at stake is the Norwegian Labour Government's policy of planned economy, which is opposed by the Conservative Party. This struggle has dominated the local government election campaign, in which local issues have been largely ignored.

The last local elections, in December 1945, resulted in a victory for the Labour Party, and political circles in Oslo think it unlikely that the Conservatives will make any great gains this year.

Also taking part in the elections are Liberal, Communists, Christian Populists, Agrarians, and candidates from non-party lists.

The proportional representation system is being used to elect representatives for Norway's 744 communes, 600 rural and 64 urban.—Reuter.

Crash Victim's Body Recovered

Cartagena, Oct. 20.—Spanish Naval Base headquarters announced today a tug searching nearby Mediterranean waters for possible survivors of a French plane which crashed on Friday with 43 persons on board had picked up the body of a woman, the twelfth body to be recovered.

Only two of those on board the plane survived.—Associated Press.

U.N. Committee Of Good Offices For Indonesia Holds First Meeting

Sydney, Oct. 20.—The United Nations Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian question today held its first meeting in preparation for first-hand study in Indonesia later.

France Acts To Check Cholera

Paris, Oct. 20.—France today took exhaustive measures to prevent the spread of Egypt's cholera epidemic, which has has 2,271 people since September 23.

Ships from Egypt were banned from all ports except Marseilles, where they will be quarantined while non-inoculated passengers are disinfected and cargo of fruit and sweets disinfected and burnt.

British and other foreign air passengers arriving from Egypt and wishing to stay in Paris will be required—if they have not been inoculated—to spend five days in the Hôpital Hospital for Inoculation.

An official of the French Ministry of Health told Reuter: "The focal point of the danger is Marseilles."

A Reuter message from Madrid said that a visit to Mecca by several hundred Moors, who were to have sailed from the Spanish Morocco port of Ceuta in a specially chartered motor ship, has been cancelled because the shipping company found the vessel would have been obliged to put into an Egyptian port.

A Reuter message from Istanbul said that five suspected cases of cholera have been detected among the crew of the Turkish steamer Asau, returning to Smyrna from the Eastern Mediterranean. The ship has been quarantined.—Reuter.

WEDEMEYER REPORT

PUBLICITY WOULD BE HARMFUL

Washington, Oct. 20.—It would be "inadvisable and actually harmful" to make public at present the report of General Albert Wedemeyer, who returned recently from China and Korea, where he surveyed the situation as President Truman's personal representative, the State Department said today.

"Much of the information in this report was obtained in confidence from high officials of the Chinese Government, as well as from private individuals and our representatives in China and Korea," the State Department said.

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Strange New Strike Weapon

Nanking, Oct. 20.—A strike weapon—"work until totally exhausted"—is a new and peculiar method employed by workers of the Central Bank of China today in protest against the cutting down of their salaries while increases in the price index are still recorded.

The employees say that they will work until they are totally exhausted, showing the authorities their pain and distress.

This new type of silent protest arose after the employees had asserted that holding the hunger strike as they did two weeks ago would only make them feel "starved" and "unresty".

The Bank's employees wages will be lowered at the end of the month.—Reuter-AAP.

Italian Colonies Commission

London, Oct. 20.—The Council of Foreign Ministers' Deputies on the Italian Colonies today set up a four-power commission which will tour the former Italian colonies.

The United States will be represented by John E. Utter, British by F. E. Stafford and France by Bertrand de Rosiers. The Soviet representation has not yet arrived and will be replaced on the Commission for the time being by an official of the Soviet Embassy.—United Press.

A spokesman for the Security Council group said it could not be determined now when the group would go to Indonesia, or whether travel preparations are under way. It was agreed that the chairmanship would be taken in weekly rotation and alphabetically, the first chairman being Justice R. C. Kirby of Australia.

The spokesman said the group is now communicating with Indonesian factions.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, telephoned greetings to the chairman, saying: "While I understand that each government is looking after its own members of the committee, and that the United Nations Secretariat is also assisting, I would like your colleagues to know that Australia will help in every way possible, and if by the provision of transport or other ways we can help the committee's work we should be most happy."

The Committee issued a statement: "The Committee took note of the fact that in accordance with the terms of its reference it was a Committee of 'Good Offices' to assist in a Pacific settlement of the dispute between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia. It was agreed that the three members of the Committee would meet with equal rights and responsibilities, not representing either of the contending parties, but acting as a body in the spirit and purpose of the principles of the United Nations."—United Press.

Committee Members

Sydney, Oct. 20.—The United Nations Committee of Good Offices consists of Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Richard S. Kirby, member of the Australian arbitration Court, and Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Foreign Minister.—Associated Press.

TRANSPORT STRIKE ENDS

Paris, Oct. 20.—An agreement ending the week-old strike of Paris transport workers, which had immobilized the city's underground services and buses, has been reached between the Government and the Transport Workers Union. It was officially announced by the Ministry of Transport tonight.

The strikers will go back to work tomorrow.

This development came after the majority of the delegates attending the Central Committee meeting of the Paris trade unions had, according to reliable union circles today, approved a proposal to call a general strike in the city if the transport workers' demands were not met.

The meeting, at which the general strike threat was made, was attended by delegates of 16 unions of the Paris region, including the Railway Union, the Metal Workers and Carpenters Union.

The first of the 16 delegates who spoke unanimously favoured a general strike and the meeting was adjourned for a short time to allow M. Eugène Henaff, the Secretary General of the General Union, to confer with M. Daniel Mayer, the Minister of Labour.

The settlement has been made possible by the conciliatory attitude of the French Government on the main demands of the Transport Workers Union.

Indirectly the Government has given way on the question of payment of wages for the days of the strike.—Reuter.

Reds Encircle Changchun

Peiping, Oct. 20.—Changchun lay in darkness tonight and listened to gunfire from the east, where Communist troops have cut the electric lines leading into the Manchurian capital.

Conceding that the Manchurian situation has taken a serious turn for the worse, Chinese Government sources report that the Communists have completed a series of wide encircling moves around both Changchun and the power centre of Kirin, 60 miles to the east.

The railway between the two cities is cut at several points, and government dispatches said Chitai, 35 miles east of Changchun, was besieged by 20,000 Communists.

The Communist radio announced that Chitai had been captured.—Associated Press.

Juliu Maniu Trial Set

Bucharest, Oct. 20.—Juliu Maniu, National Peasant Party leader charged with anti-state activity, will go on trial early in November, according to well-informed sources here.

The trial, originally scheduled for October 15, was delayed after the recent arrests of several important persons in an alleged conspiratorial plot, these sources said.

They denied reports that they had fled to the hoarding of grain and the skyrocketing of prices following the recent monetary stabilization.—United Press.

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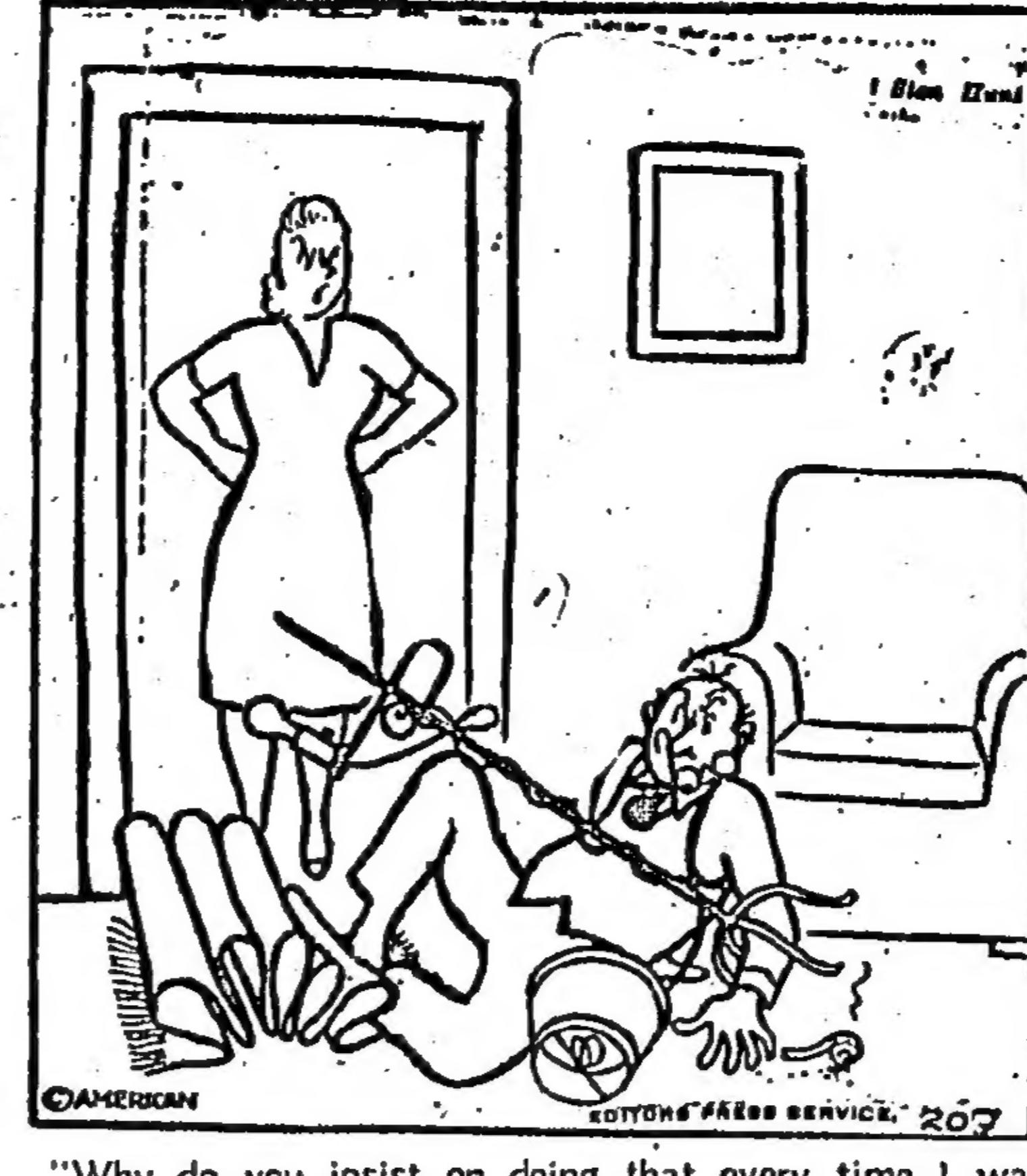
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"Why do you insist on doing that every time I wax the floor?"

Germans Charged With Kidnapping Children

Nuremberg, Oct. 20.—Fourteen Germans, including one woman, were brought to trial in the war crimes court here today for the kidnapping of children in countries overrun by the German Army.

YUGOSLAV'S BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Trieste, Oct. 20.—Rudolf Kurelic, senior member of the Yugoslav economic delegation accredited to the Trieste Allied Military Government, was invited today by the Allied authorities to leave the Anglo-American zone of Trieste Free Territory immediately, following his "gross breach of privilege by engaging in political agitation unrelated with his delegation's functions."

In an official communiqué, the AMG said Kurelic gave a press conference in which he allegedly charged the Allied authorities with "provocation" regarding their attitude towards Yugoslavia exhibitors in the current Trieste International fair.

The defendants were the directors of the SS Race and Settlement Office, which had for its purpose the "weakening and eventual destroying of other nations, while at the same time strengthening Germany at their expense territorially and biologically in order to secure German domination, first of Europe and finally of the world."

Opening the prosecution's case Brig.-Gen. Telford Taylor, chief American prosecutor, charged the defendants with "kidnapping children of foreign nationals in order to select for Germanisation those of racial value."

Among victims of the kidnapping programme were all the children of Lidice (Czechoslovakia), which was destroyed in June 1942 by German troops in retaliation for the assassination of the Gestapo chief, Reinhard Heydrich. The prosecutor read a description of Nazi brutality surrounding the Lidice atrocity, whereby the men were ruthlessly killed and the women and children of the village herded together in the high school building at nearby Kaldno.

Nine of the children considered fit for Germanisation were transferred to German foster homes, where their names were changed and they were indoctrinated with Nazi theory. These children were found living in German homes and have been returned to their relatives in Czechoslovakia. Six of them have given affidavits to the prosecution, which will be introduced into the evidence in the trial.

The woman defendant, Inge Viermatz, is charged with special participation in the kidnapping programme.—United Press.

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On the sixth ballot, the Philippines received 36 votes, Costa Rica 20, Siam 23 and Norway 21.

As this was also inconclusive, further Trusteeship ballots were postponed.

Later the Assembly unanimously adopted the proposed design of the new United Nations flag, an ensign of light blue with the official United Nations emblem embroidered in white.—Reuter.

VOTING DEADLOCK IN SECURITY COUNCIL

Flushing Meadows, Oct. 20.—The deadlock over the election of the last member of the Security Council remained tonight when close voting for India and the Ukraine once again resulted in a negative decision after the delegates had balloted for the tenth time.

Twenty-four votes went to India and 29 to the Ukraine, the required majority being 35. A new ballot was ordered.

Nine previous ballots failed to obtain a majority for either India or the Ukraine. The last ballot resulted in 24 votes for India and 32 votes for the Ukraine.

Only 53 votes were cast in the tenth ballot, three fewer than the previous total.

After the President announced the postponement of further voting, Czechoslovakia's M. Jan Masaryk said: "I have been instructed by my Government to declare that Czechoslovakia is not prepared to figure in any future combination as far as membership in the Security Council is concerned."

Trusteeship Council

M. Masaryk's remarks were understood to mean that Czechoslovakia would not permit herself to be a candidate for the next Security Council ballot.

A proposal had been under consideration to suspend the rules of procedure and throw the ballot open to other candidates in addition to the Ukraine and India.

Voting then proceeded on the two seats in the Trusteeship Council, the candidates for which are Siam, the Philippines, Norway and Costa Rica.

The fifth ballot on the Trusteeship seats failed to break the deadlock. Voting was Philippines 34, Costa Rica 28, Norway 24, and Siam 23. As 53 valid votes were cast, the required majority was 35.

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United States Resolution